

BANGOR WHIG.

JOHN F. SAWYARD, Editor.

MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1841.

WHIG CAUCUS.

The Whigs of Bangor are requested to meet at the NEW COURT HOUSE, on TUESDAY evening next (the 28th inst.) at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of S. J. Foster, Esq., in the Representative ticket.

THE WHIG PARTY.

There is free and glorious principle in the Whig party, which, however inconvenient, occasionally, in carrying a favorite measure, causes us to feel a pride in the party superior to all political triumphs by close party drill. We mean their strong personal adherence to the rights of private judgment as better and above all party discipline. They feel that they are men and not mere partisans to be moved by the sober convictions of their own minds, and not by the mere nod of party leaders. As men, they will on all occasions of public danger and on great emergencies unite in numbers and with a power perfectly irresistible either to correct public wrong or establish principles and measures of correct public policy. We saw this union to correct the corruptions and abuses of the late administration of the general government, and the triumphant success which attended it to the utter astonishment and dismay of those who had relied in fancied security, upon party discipline. The great work was accomplished in the election of the beloved Harrison. His passage to the tomb gave an early opportunity for the display of the right of private judgment which is one of the cardinal principles of the Whig party.

In the passage of the Bank bill by Congress and indeed in all their proceedings, this feature was visible and yet on the great measures before them only one was lost, on account of this, and the benefits desired from it by no means, as yet, rendered impracticable. In vetoing the Bank Bill, Mr. Tyler acted precisely as every Whig claims the right to act, on his private judgment at the time with the best lights he can obtain. The resignation of members of the Cabinet, with their letters, and the address of the Whig members of Congress are all illustrative of this same principle, somewhat extended.

Now we confess that in all this we can see no necessity for a dissolution of the party or any cause the permanent interruption of that general union for the establishment of those great measures deemed important for the prosperity of the country. The right of private judgment has been widely acknowledged, and extensively acted upon, but in all this there has been no unmanly of men. The Whigs of the mind as to the great wants of the country, are the same now as before, and these convictions will inevitably cause the necessary union to supply these wants.

The eagle eyed leaders of a party differently constituted who think in masses—who dread uttering the deep convictions of their own souls for fear of partial defeat and who drive off from them those who will think and act for themselves, take advantage of this right of private judgment in the Whig party and occasionally use it to their own partial purposes. The Whig party has sufficient of the principle of union for the real advantage of the country, without any sacrifice of essential private judgment. They have the satisfaction then at all times of enjoying the largest liberty, the essential element of genuine democracy, and on occasions of public necessity have the power of correcting political wrong and establishing right. It is a glorious party. Its members can remain such without the sacrifice of the slightest attribute of man. Their present opponents are under the iron rule of authority the old Federal system where a man must not think and act for himself beyond the apparent success of the party. They must smother the man to sustain the party.

The responsibility of devising just measures for the country is now upon the Whig party, and while they should ever maintain the right of private judgment, they should be cautious lest it partake too largely of mere personal preference, which it is the duty of all to keep subordinate to the public welfare. It seems perfectly clear to us that in a few months we shall find, that notwithstanding our good ship has lost a few of her best sails in the squall which has passed over her, she will be found in good repair and with a commander disposed to aid in those measures which will secure a prosperous result to the voyage. The leaders of the opposition begin to fear this, and instead of getting John Tyler to their plans, they fear he will get the honest minded men of their party to his measures. So far then are we from thinking that the Whig party is blown up or sunk, we feel confident that before the close of the next session of Congress it will be stronger than ever. Every month that we live under the operation of Whig measures, the people will be more and more satisfied of their utility, and rather than have them repealed to give place to the odious system and grinding measures of Van Buren's administration, they will come up and support Whig measures with their might. We shall soon have fair weather—that is certain.

The young men of the city should give their aid to the women and girls this day evening and during the day tomorrow, in embellishing the city Hall, and the Hall of the Convention, for the Temperance and Agricultural Fairs, the former to be opened on Tuesday evening, and the latter on Wednesday morning.

The call of the Mechanics Association of this city, by the advice and consent of several other Associations, for a State Convention of Mechanics for the purpose of adopting more efficient means for intellectual, moral and scientific improvement, seems to be hailed in all parts of the State with commendation. This is well, and we would suggest that no time be lost by the Mechanics in the several towns in the State in electing delegates to be present on the interesting occasion.

If the Convention is well attended and guided by the right spirit, it will be instrumental in laying the deep foundations of an intellectual superstructure that shall be an honor and a blessing to the State. The skillful hands will be guided by cultivated minds, and labor reformed from reproach and the galling shackles of a deadly prejudice. Man, as an intellectual and moral agent and a useful being will be seen and valued independent of profession or trade. The great brotherhood of mind will be recognized, and all the arbitrary and fictitious distinctions with their envy and heart burnings will be broken down, and the substantial happiness of every man be more widely promoted.

We have received a beautiful cluster of delicious grapes from the garden of Judge Preston of this city. He is a successful cultivator, and we are happy to learn will exhibit specimens of his productions at the Agricultural Fair on Wednesday and Thursday next.

The Annual Cattle Show and Fair, of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, will be held at Readfield Corner, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of October. John Neal of Portland, is to deliver the address on the occasion.

The Mechanics Association of Portland are to have their Triennial Festival on the first Tuesday of October next.

The opposition have elected three of the four Representatives in Portland.

MILITARY.

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier,
Sir, I attended the annual Muster of the regiment of which this city makes a part, and was highly pleased with the general appearance of the troops. They were in fine order and had improved much since the last Muster. The field and staff officers appeared well. Gen. Stevens was at home and performed the duties of reviewing officer with ease. The review was conducted on military principles, but in the performance there was much stiffness and intonation in many of the company officers. The receiving of a reviewing officer and passing in review draws more attention than any other performance during the day. The eye of every one is fixed on the officer as he passes the General, and if he fix his eye upon the reviewing personage and promptly pays his salute, he gives satisfaction to his reviewing officer and is commended by all who see him. But if he pass stiffly by without paying the salute judgment is rendered against him as occupying a post that belongs to some other. To those unacquainted with military tactics, no doubt, the regiment appeared well, but a disciplinarian would take many exceptions. For the benefit of those interested, I will name a few of the exceptions taken. The manner of forming on the old line after passing in review—the forming of the close column and deploying into line, and the cautionary word of command given by officers commanding columns when the change of direction is towards the guide or dressing flank. All interested, by comparing the manner in which these movements were performed, by the system laid down, with what these exceptions are well grounded or not. It is not my intention to find fault, but, as there are good materials for a first rate regiment, to throw out a few hints to induce the officers of the regiment to be prepared in future, that when an evolution is to be performed, they can see that every movement is according to strict military principle.

NORTH BRANCH Little Egg Harbor, September 23d, 1841.

Mr. JAMES BERGER,
Dear Sir, I hasten to inform you that the Bark FLORIDA of New Bedford from Canton bound to New York, cargo Tea, Silks, Rhubarb, and Cassia, struck on Brigantine Shoals yesterday, and is now a wreck. The Captain, crew, &c. were taken off by the schooner BASH, Capt. Crammer, and are now at my house. This morning the vessel is not to be seen, her masts are down, and in all probability she has gone to pieces.

I am just sending a vessel out to her, and am going to Brigantine Beach, to take charge of what may be stranded. The vessel is insured in New Bedford the cargo partly in China. I have not time to write more.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES WILKINS, Jr.,
Commissioner of wrecks.

Ship consigned to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Only a trifling amount of cargo insured in New York. A passenger who arrived at 3 P. M. this (23rd), reports an absolute total loss.

JAMES BERGER,
Agent for Underwriters.

McLeod. This is the day appointed for the trial of McLeod. He will no doubt be discharged as it is said that the commissions sent into Canada have been returned to Utica, and opened, and that the evidence to prove an alibi is clear and overwhelming. A host of unimpeachable witnesses have established the fact of McLeod's presence elsewhere on the night of the Caroline affair, that his participation in that affair is out of the question.

Appointments by the President. Algernon Sydney Robertson, Marshal for the Eastern district of Louisiana.
Felix M. Jacob Robbins, at Lowell, Mass.
Benj. W. Hale, at Newburyport, Mass.
Wm. C. Beardsly, at Auburn, N. Y.

MR BADGER'S LETTER.

Messrs Gales & Seaton. I deem it proper to offer a public explanation of some of the reasons which led to my resignation, on the 11th inst., of the office of Secretary of the Navy, and for that purpose ask a small space in the National Intelligencer.

At the Cabinet meeting held on the 18th August last, (the Attorney General and the Postmaster General being absent) the subject of an Exchange Bank, or institution, was brought forward by the President himself, and was fully considered. Into the particulars of what passed I do not propose now to enter. It will be sufficient to say that it was then distinctly stated and understood that such an institution met the approval of the President, and was deemed by him free of constitutional objections, that he desired (if Congress should deem it necessary) to act upon the subject during the session; that such an institution should be adopted by that body, and that the members of his Cabinet should act in bringing about that result, and Messrs Webster and Ewing were specially requested by the President to have a communication upon the subject with certain members of Congress. The institution then spoken of was to be located in the District of Columbia, to be authorized to establish agencies in the States and Territories with power to deal in bills of exchange between the United States and foreign countries, and in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory and payable in another State or Territory, and the exercise of this power was not to depend on any assent, expressed or implied, of the States within which such agencies might be established.

In consequence of what passed at this meeting, I saw such friends in Congress as I deemed it proper to approach, and urged upon them the passage of a bill to establish such an institution, assuring them that I did not doubt it would receive the approbation of the President.

The bill passed, as the public know, and was met by the Veto. Now, if the President at the meeting of the 18th of August, had changed his mind as to the constitutional power of Congress and had come to doubt or deny what he had admitted at that meeting, (which is the most favorable interpretation that can be put upon his conduct) it was, in my opinion, a plain duty on his part to have made known to the gentlemen concerned, this change of sentiment to have offered them an apology for the unpleasant situation in which they were placed by his agency, or, at least to have softened, by a full explanation of his motives, his intended Veto of a measure in promoting the success of which they at his request, had rendered their assistance.

But this the President did not do. Nevertheless, at the moment of my leaving his house on the 18th, did he open his lips to me on the subject. It was only from the newspapers, from rumor, from hearsay, I learned that he had denied the constitutionality of the proposed institution, and had made the most solemn assertions that he would never approve a measure which I knew was suggested by himself, and which had been, at his own instance, introduced into Congress. It was still in the President's power, by a proper statement in the message containing his objections to the bill, to have supplied these omissions, and in some degree at least to have repaired his former neglect, but when that paper came to be read, it was found that, so far from saying, frankly that he once favored and been willing to sanction the bill, but had been led (if such was the fact) by subsequent reflection to adopt different views upon the subject, he treated the measure as one evidently inconsistent with his previously expressed opinions, and which it ought not to have been supposed, for a moment he could approve.

Whether this conduct of the President is susceptible of just defence or reasonable excuse is not necessary now to inquire. I have not heard, nor can I imagine any ground for either. Whether an explanation of it has been offered, I, any one of the gentlemen concerned I know not, but none was at any time offered to me, and while I forbear to make the remarks obvious and painful as they are, which the transaction suggests, I declare the conviction that this conduct of the President, standing with out known defence, excuse, or explanation, constituted (if no other reason had existed) an irreparable and a disgraceful stain upon his administration.

It is scarcely necessary to say that I have not supposed, and do not now suppose, that a difference merely between the President and his Cabinet, either as to the constitutionality or expediency of a bank, necessarily interposes any obstacles to a full and cordial co-operation between them in the general conduct of his administration, and therefore deeply as I regret the veto of the first bill, I did not feel myself at liberty to retire on that account from my situation. But the facts attending the initiation and disapproval of the last bill made a case totally different from that one it is believed without a parallel in the history of our Cabinets, presenting, to say nothing more, a measure embroiled and then repudiated. Efforts prompted and then disowned services rendered and then treated with scorn and neglect. Such a case required, in my judgment, upon considerations, private and public, that the official relations subsisting between the President and myself should be immediately dissolved.

GLO E BADGER.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1841.

MR CRITTENDEN'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1841.
SIR, Circumstances have occurred in the course of your Administration, and chiefly in the exercise of the Veto power, which constrain me to believe that my longer continuance in office as a member of your cabinet will be neither agreeable to you, useful to the country, nor honorable to myself. Do me the justice, Mr. President, to believe that this conclusion has been adopted neither capriciously, nor in any spirit of party feeling or personal hostility, but from a sense of duty which, mistaken though it may be, is yet so sincerely entertained that I cheerfully sacrifice to it the advantages and distinctions of office. Be pleased, therefore, to accept this as my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the United States.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

The President.
LATER FROM CANTON.
The ship Florida, Capt. Faucon, left Canton May 17, Macao 19th, and was wrecked on Brigantine Shoal, off Little Egg Harbor, on the 21st inst. Mr. Bash, a passenger on board, arrived in the city last night, via Monmouth, N. J., and has kindly furnished us with the following information. N. Y. Express.
Capt. Elliott had an interview with the Kwan Choo Fou, a high Mandarin, who was desirous that Capt. Elliott should give up the Forts. Capt. Elliott replied, that on the payment of \$22,000,000, he would deliver them up. The Kwan Choo Fou, surprised at such terms, replied that the Emperor would never make such a treaty, and that they must fight. It will be recollected that Capt. Elliott's first demand was six millions, which has been increased to twenty two.

Several British vessels of war were off the coast, and Capt. Herbert commanding the advanced squadron had orders in case of any signs of hostility on the part of the Chinese, to bombard the city and not cease till it was reduced to ashes. He was to afford at the same time all necessary protection to foreigners.

Tees were high and scarce, and only to be purchased by dollars. No sales of imports of any description, the Chinese feeling very sanguine of renewed hostilities. The Mandarin will not allow tea to come in.

The city was full of Tartar soldiers, more than 60,000 being there already, and large numbers are daily arriving.

Just as the Florida was leaving Macao, news was received of an outbreak in Canton. The rumor being that the Chinese had commenced hostilities. The Florida passed Capt. Elliott in the steamer Nemesis, on the 18th, bound to Canton.

A part of the British Fleet was to leave Hong Kong May 25 for the coast, bound to Peking to commence hostilities.

The cargo of the Florida was insured in China. She had 400 tons of teas, silks and Chinese valuables worth about \$900,000. The Florida struck the shoals at half past one o'clock and was abandoned at 8 o'clock same evening. The schooner Birdstoe Capt. Cawner, of Tuckerton N. J. very kindly took off the crew, and rendered them every service in his power.

On Monday evening a wide, roomy wagon, 50 feet long on springs, and well covered with 4 fine horses, conveying two families, arrived here, on their way from Bangor, Me., to Illinois, near Rock Island. The whole distance by land probably is not less than 1500 miles. There was a small covered wagon, a kind of tender to the great ship, and a gig with one horse, to do errands. [Kennebec Sentinel.]

United States Laws.

BY AUTHORITY.

[Public No 13]
AN ACT authorizing the transmission of letters and packets to and from Mrs. Harrison free of postage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all letters and packets carried by post to and from Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late William Henry Harrison, be conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL SOUTHWARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, September 3, 1841.
—JOHN TYLER.

[Public—No 14]
AN ACT to make appropriations for the Post Office Department.

Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of four hundred and ninety seven thousand six hundred and fifty seven dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Post Office Department to meet its engagements and pay its debts, of which sum fifteen thousand dollars are hereby appropriated to enable the Auditor of said Department to purchase account books for his office, and to bring up arrears of his business. Provided, That in virtue hereof no clerk shall be employed for a longer period than one year, to be accounted for in the manner prescribed in the second section of the Act to change the organization of the Post Office Department and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof, passed July a cond, eighteen hundred and thirty six. Provided, That the money hereby appropriated shall be accounted for by the Post Office Department hereafter when the condition of its funds shall permit, to be refunded into the Treasury or deducted from any sums which the Post Office Department may hereafter have paid into the Treasury.

Approved, September 9, 1841.

LOWDER CEMETERY.
Notice is hereby respectfully given to the citizens of Bangor and vicinity, that the public, solemn dedication of the Cemetery, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The weather is pleasant, and on the next pleasant day. The Clergy and all strangers are particularly invited to attend.
Bangor, Sept. 24, 1841.

LADIES' TEMPERANCE FAIR.
The Ladies of the Eastern District will hold a Temperance Fair at BANGOR, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING the 28th of September instant, for the purpose of raising funds to promote the cause of Temperance throughout the District. All ladies and gentlemen who favor the Temperance cause are respectfully requested to aid the object by their contributions and their presence.

Articles of the following kind would be acceptable, namely: Needlework in all its variety, Stockings, Mittens, &c. any small article of domestic manufacture such as Wooden Spoons, Scissors, &c. Maple Sugar, Bees wax, in small lumps, Apples, Plums, or any other kind of fruit.

It is desirable they should be forwarded so as to reach Bangor as early as Saturday prior to the day of sale. They must be left at the Store of Geo. W. Water, next East and of Kennebec Bridge, and E. F. Duren, next to the Post Office.

The Fair will be held in the CITY HALL, and continue two or three successive days and evenings. As the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the noble object of Temperance, it is hoped the public will generally attend.

By order of the Managers.
Tickets for sale at the Bookstores, the Bangor, and Franklin Houses, and at the door of the City Hall. For the season 25 cts. Single Ticket, 12 1/2 cts.
Bangor, Sept. 10, 1841.

DIED.
In this city 26th, Capt. John Quincy commander of the Artillery Company, aged about 35 years. His funeral will be attended to-morrow by the Artillery Company.

In Haysden, on the 11th inst. Elizabeth, only daughter of William and Nancy Cornish, aged 3 years and 2 months. Kennebec papers, please copy.

In this city, 26th inst. of typhus fever, Aaron Hovey, aged 16 son of the late Capt. Joseph Hovey, of Bath.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BANGOR.
ARRIVED.
25th. Sch. Banner, Storrs, Providence.
26th. Brilliant, French, Boston.
26th. Fall a Staples, Portland.
Don Quixote, Sutton, Salem.
At Middlestown, 16th, sch. Heliosport, Smith, Bangor.
For loss of Bark Florida from Canton, see general news column.
At Newburyport, Sept. 26, brig. L. cel. Clarke, Fall River for Camden, returned, sch. Cincinnati, Lord, which sailed 18th, for Ellsworth, 22d. Tarquin, Providence for Bangor, 22d. Margaret, do for Belfast, 23d. do for Bangor, 24th. Margaret, Belfast, Tarquin, and Canton, Bangor, 23d. Cincinnati, Ellsworth.
Sailed from Providence, 22d, brig. Historian, Dodge, Fall River, Me. for Philadelphia, according to wind, sch. Tarquin, Herriman, and Margaret, Boardman, Bangor, 22d. At Gloucester, 22d, brig. Washington, 1st inst. for N. York.
At Portland, Sept. 18, sch. Free Trade, Small, Boston, Planet, Kidder, do; Commackel, Hartford, Bridgeport, C. B.

BANGOR COMMERCIAL BANK.
The stockholders of the Commercial Bank hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors, and for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them will be held at the Bank on SATURDAY the 9th day of October next, at 6 o'clock P. M. Per Order E. TRASK Cash.
Bangor, Sept. 25th, 1841.

New Fall Goods FROM AUCTION, A Nos. 14 and 16, Main St. Bangor.

THOMAS A. WHITE & CO. have just turned from New York and Boston now opening their Fall Stock of Goods from the Auction sales and other sources. Among which are—Capes and Mantles, shawls and low priced broadcloths, plain Beaver and Pilot cloth, elegant, fine and common trowsers, high quality styles of Vestings.

A rich variety of Ger. Hable cloths, young wools, and light green, noddies, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 yard, of rich velvet, 6 1/2 and 7 1/2 shades, silk warp Alpaca, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 yards, Merinos, Alpines, figured packages rich silks, plain and figured, Laine and Challies, super, white, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 yards, and braced Sheeting and drilling, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 yards, extra silk velvets, 6 1/2 and 7 1/2 yards, plain extra stout Swiss Vestings, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 yards, extra and common Kid Gloe, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 yards, long white Kid do, superior article, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 yards, twilled Spitalfield and Flag silk, chiefs 3 1/2 and 3 3/4 yards, best Italian 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 yards, Red, Merino and Highland (Red-Merino) shawls, at two thirds former price, White, and Yellow Flannels, according to styles of Vestings.

An extensive and desirable assortment of cheap Tailors' Trimmings, comprising styles of cords and bindings not found in any other place, will be sold at wholesale or retail at 50% discount for cash, at the Clothing Goods Stores, Nos. 14 and 16, Main Street. Bangor, Sept. 27, 1841.

STONE WANTED.
The Governor's Island, New York. Proposals will be received by Capt. J. B. Corps of Engineers until the 20th of September, for the delivery of granite blocks in various sizes, two feet or over in width and depth or upwards in thickness. Stone to be selected by the Board and used by the cubic foot, specified quantity or less.
Sept. 27, 1841.

BANGOR BRIDGE COMPANY.
The stockholders and Proprietors of the Bangor Bridge Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. J. S. May, at the fall of 1841, on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing directors and transacting any other business that may legally come before them.
J. ENJAMIN HUNTER, Secy.
Bangor, Sept. 23, 1841.

NEW GOODS.
JUST received, Plain and Diamond Plate Brooches, Cassimere and Satin Flannels of every description, Merinos, Saxony, M. de Laines and Highland and Neil Slaws, Black and brown She. Trunks and Shirts. Together with a complete assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING. Which may be bought at a cheap price at G. O. WHEELWRIGHT'S of Kennebec Bridge. dlm. Sep.

CORN AND FLOUR ALOO.
400 BBL'S Baltimore Flour, and 400 BBL'S new W. P. 1, 4000 Bushels of Flour, now landing from the ship Capt. Crowell from Baltimore. For sale by J. NICKERSON & CO. Sept. 26.

INDELBLE INK.
FRANCIS KIDDER'S Original Indelible Ink for sale by G. W. W. Sept. 27.

Paper Hangings.
5000 ROLLS PAPER HANGINGS of every variety of style and color, 10 cents to one dollar per roll. Most were purchased at auction, and will be low. We have some splendid patterns of extra width and length. As our stock is CHINA PATTERNS. WHITIFER & CO. dlm. Sep.

DAQUERRIOTYPE.
ROBERTS & PEARSON offer for sale the daguerriotypes of Bangor and vicinity. Having had some months experience of the practice of this art, and the advantages of the daguerriotype, they are enabled to give entire satisfaction. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to see their specimens of MINUT RE POINT at the Bookstore of F. Duren and at the An. S. Smith's Block. Sept. 25.

Waved, Diamond, Plain Beaver and Asphaltum CLOTHS, With a first rate assortment of Cloths, Cassimere and Vestings, just purchased for cash in New York and Boston, and will be sold at small profit, as cheap as the ONE PRICE Store, Main Street. A. H. MERRILL. Sept. 24.

300 PAIRS Ladies' For lined, Plain and RUBBERS Also.

200 PAIRS Gent's Plain and Figured Rubbers will be sold low by the dozen or single. RICE & GILBERT. Sept. 24. No. 8 West Main Street.

A NEW stock of DOMESTIC CLOTHING sale by Sept. 23.

FRANKFORT AND BANGOR DAILY. A COACH will leave the Frankfort House every morning (Sundays excepted) post 7 and arrive at Bangor at half past 7 (returning each afternoon, it will leave the House at 4 and arrive at Frankfort at 6. Passengers taken at any House on the route. 75 cents each way.

N. B. Books kept at the Bangor House, Frankfort House, D. H. DAVIS, Bangor, Aug. 24th.

A FEW cheap first quality Bouchons low by PILLSBURY & BANGOR.

CLARET.
 BOXES Extra Claret Wine, 5 lbs each article to
 preserve health in warm weather
 W. A. BLAKE.